Last Updated: 3/20/14



Six Sigma DMAIC Improvement Story

BLACK BELT Project Objective:

To Increase the Percentage of Time Routine Calls-for-Service 30-Minute Response Time is Met

Team: The Innovators

Lourdes Avalos (Team Lead)

Cpt. Mirtha Ramos

Cpt. Miguel Hernandez, Hammocks District Cpt. Nizam Ishmael, Northside District

Lisette Reyes-Wilcox, MDPD Admin/Fiscal

Ray Scher, OMB

Cara Tuzeo, OMB

Director J. D. Patterson(Sponsor)



Lean Six Sigma Problem Solving Process

The team utilized the 5-Step DMAIC problem solving process.

DMAIC Performance Improvement Process

Pro	ocess Step	Decement on of Tooms Activities
Number	Name	Description of Team Activities
1	DEFINE	 Select Problem Identify Project Charter Develop Project Timeline Establish Method to Monitor Team Progress Construct Process Flowchart Develop Data Collection Plan Display Indicator Performance "Gap"
2	MEASURE	Stratify Problem (i.e."Gap")Identify Problem Statement
3	ANALYZE	Identify Potential Root Cause(s)Verify Root Cause(s)
4	IMPROVE	 Identify and Select Improvement(s) Identify Barriers and Aids Develop and Implement Improvement Plan Confirm Improvement Results
5	CONTROL	 Standardize Improvements within Operations Implement Process Control System (PCS) Document Lessons Learned Identify Future Plans

Identify Project Charter

The team developed a Project Charter.

		Project Charter								
	Project Name:	To increase the % of Time Routine Calls are Responded to within 30 minutes.								
Business Case		It is thought that the number of uniformed police officers available is insufficient to the number of calls for service per district. Perhaps the real problem is not an insufficient number, rather the allocation of officers per division/districts. The inbalanced workload affects the quality of service delivered, and ultimately the 2 overall safety of our community.								
	Expected Benefits:	A better allocation of uniformed police officers available to deliver service as needed and to maintain the overall safety of our community.								
	Outcome Indicator(s)	Q2-Percentage of Time Routine Calls for Service Response Time of 30 minutes is met.								
Objectives	Proposed Target(s)	Target= 78% (a 1/3 improvement in the Gap)								
	Time Frame:	August 2013 thru January 2014								
	Strategic Alignment:	Supports the County's Business Plan								
	In Scope:	UMSA Police Calls for Service (emergency and non-emergency calls); North and South Divisions only.								
Scope	Out-of-Scope:	All Other Jurisdictions								
	Authorized by:	Director J.D. Patterson								
	Sponsor:	Director J.D. Patterson								
	Team Leader:	Lourdes Avalos								
Team	Team Members:	Captain Nizam Ishmael, Captain Miguel Hernandez, Captain Mirtha Ramos, Lisette Reyes-Wilcox, Ray Scher and Cara Tuzeo.								
	Process Owner(s):	J.D. Patterson								

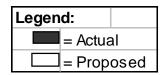


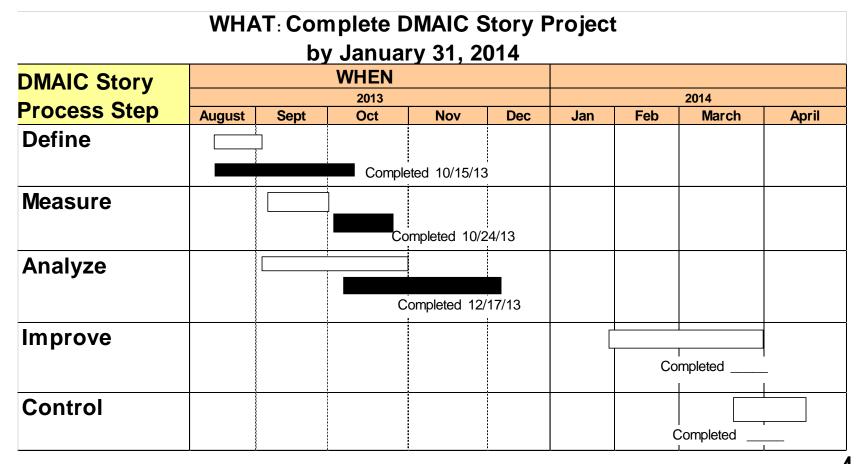


Develop Project Timeline Plan

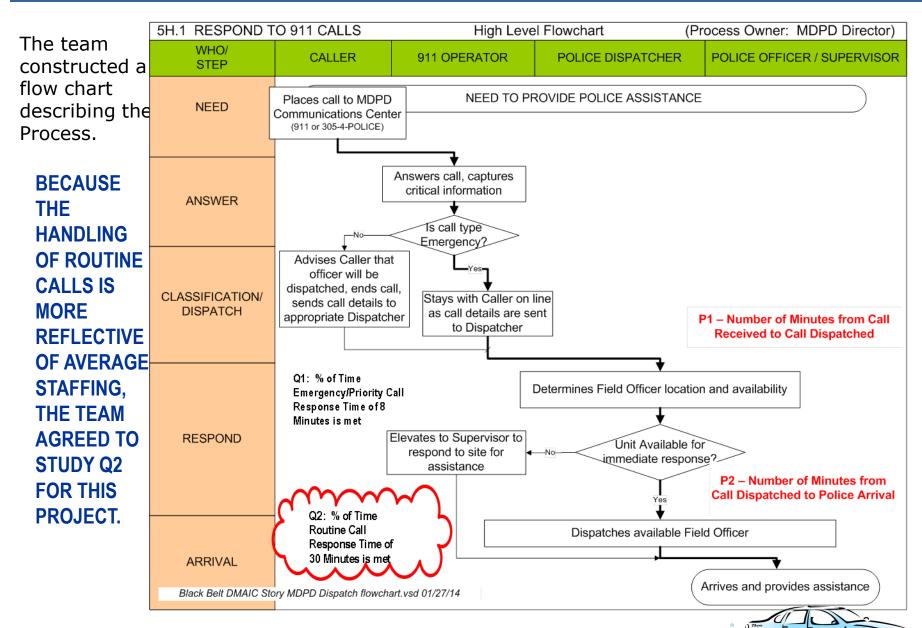


The team developed a timeline plan to complete the Project.





Review Process Flow Chart



The team next captured the current status on a graph.

Hidden Factors of Delayed Response Time:

Staff considered hidden factors involved with a delayed Response Time to a Routine Call-for-Service:

- Increased risk of danger to Victim(s) by escalating circumstances
- Increased risk of citizen property damage
- Increased chance of criminal evading capture (disturbed crime scene)
- Increased Dept. Liability
- Institution/Agency Reputation (ins./accreditation scores)

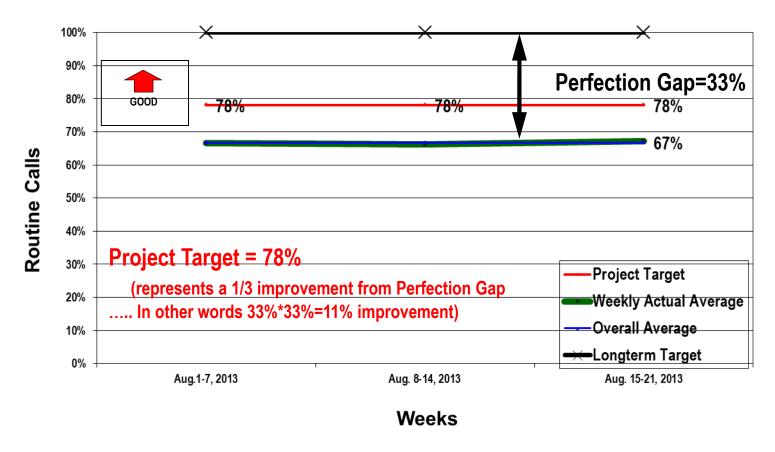
Versus:

Officer Safety



The team collected Q2 indicator data and reviewed performance trends:

Q2 - % of Time Routine Call Response Time of 30 Minutes is met



Next, the team looked closer at how to capture indicator data.





Identify Data Collection Needs



The team developed a data collection spreadsheet and inserted 33,243 call details covering a 3-week period.



MIAMI DADE POLICE DEPARTMENT

ADHOC - Calls-For-Service Detail MDPD

Report Aug 1, 2013 - Aug 21, 2013

District Code	Event Number	Case Number	Complaint Datetime	Military time	Call Complaint Create HMS		Dispatch Call Recvd Time	Call Dispatch[<i>ed]</i> Time	Dispatch Seconds HMS	Intake + Dispatched Minutes	Total Dispatched Time in seconds	Travel Dispatch Officer Time	Float Arrival Datein e	Total response time	Total response time In Seconds (30mins.=1, 800secds.)
South	PD130810517459	PD130810295028	8/10/2013 10:39:20 PM	22	10:39:20 PM	0:00:43	10:40:03 PM	11:04:44 PM	0:24:41	0:25:24	1524	0:05:02	11:08: JPM	0:30:26	5 1826
Midwest	PD130807508578	PD130807289877	8/7/2013 6:59:39 AM	6	6:59:39 AM	0:01:38	7:01:17 AM	7:01:55 AM	0:00:38	0:02:16	136	0:28:10	7: 1 :05 AM	0:30:26	1826
Midwest	PD130816531062	PD130816302706	8/16/2013 7:06:08 PM	19	7:06:08 PM	0:04:48	7:10:56 PM	7:22:16 PM	0:11:20	0:16:08	968	0:14:18	7:36 54 PM	0:30:26	1826
Hammocks	PD130803501535	PD130803285851	8/3/2013 11:36:20 PM	23	11:36:20 PM	0:00:00	11:36:20 PM	11:53:24 PM	0:17:04	0:17:04	1024	0:13:22	12 06:46 AM	0:30:26	1826
Kendall	PD130808511455	PD130808291552	8/8/2013 12:06:14 PM	12	12:06:14 PM	0:01:06	12:07:20 PM	12:10:46 PM	0:03:26	0:04:32	272	0:25:54	12:36:4- PM	0:30:26	1826
South	PD130821542880	PD130821309047	8/21/2013 3:16:12 PM	15	3:16:12 PM	0:00:06	3:16:18 PM	3:32:51 PM	0:16:33	0:16:39	999	0:13:48	3. 6:39 PM	0:30:27	7 1827

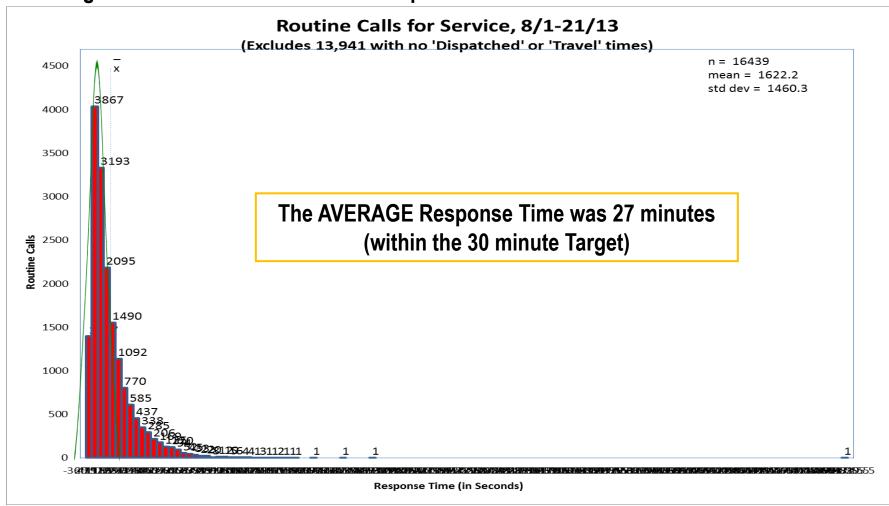
Handle First Arrival	Call Complete Time HMS	Call Complete Datetime	Sig Cd	Signal Desc	Sig Prefix	Sig Suffix	Prim Unit	Sec Unit	Grid Code	Area	Quad	Rpt Y/N	complete time seconds (solely for sampling)
0:09:24	23:17:49	11:17:49 PM	14	CONDUCT INVESTIGATION		14	C3301	C3302	2410	3	4	N	49
0:40:50	08:10:55	8:10:55 AM	26	BURGLARY		26V	D2104		4298	1	3	Y	55
0:15:08	19:51:42	7:51:42 PM	14	CONDUCT INVESTIGATION		14	D3101		5009	1	2	N	42
0:14:47	00:21:33	12:21:33 AM	25	BURGLAR ALARM RINGING		25A	H7911	H7913	1777	3	4	Y	33
0:50:55	13:27:35	1:27:35 PM	17	TRAFFIC ACCIDENT		17	K2201	H2280	1952	2	1	Y	35
0:15:13	16:01:52	4:01:52 PM	14	CONDUCT INVESTIGATION		14	C3202		0000		0	N	52
0:19:18	17:37:45	5:37:45 PM	18	HIT AND RUN		18	D3380		1524	2	4	Y	45
0:51:44	19:02:11	7:02:11 PM	17	TRAFFIC ACCIDENT		17	K3205		1952	2	1	Y	11
2:50:26	05:35:39	5:35:39 AM	29	ROBBERY		29	H1307	H1306	1817	3	4	Y	39
1:10:37	09:18:31	9:18:31 AM	20	TRAFFIC DETAIL		20	D2203	D2200	1344	2	1	N	31
0:01:00	16:41:42	4:41:42 PM	34	DISTURBANCE		34	C3100		2538	2	4	N	42
0:04:32	19:37:42	7:37:42 PM	20	TRAFFIC DETAIL		20	C3280		2513	2	1	N	42

Next, the team began to study the call details.





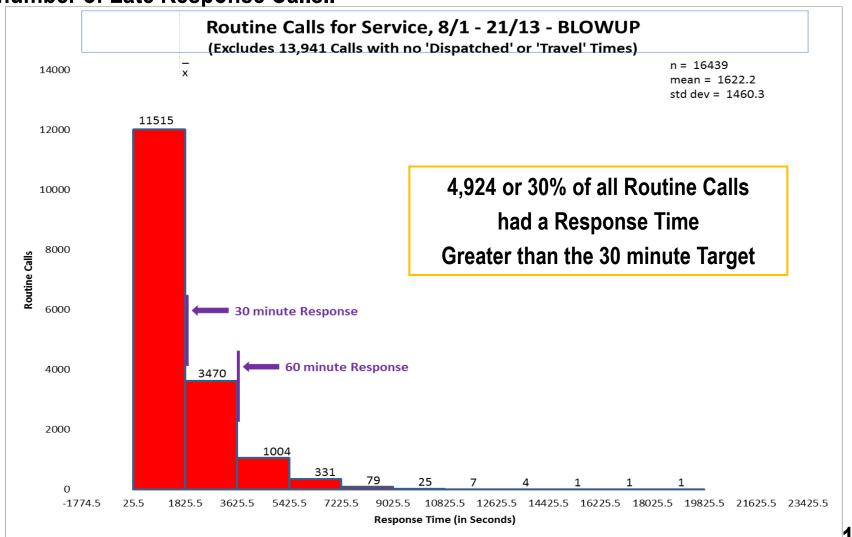
From the initial data collection of All Calls (33,243), the team removed Emergency/Priority Calls (2,863), as well as those with missing fields and no travel time (13,941), and then stratified the remaining data to "see" the variation in Response Times:





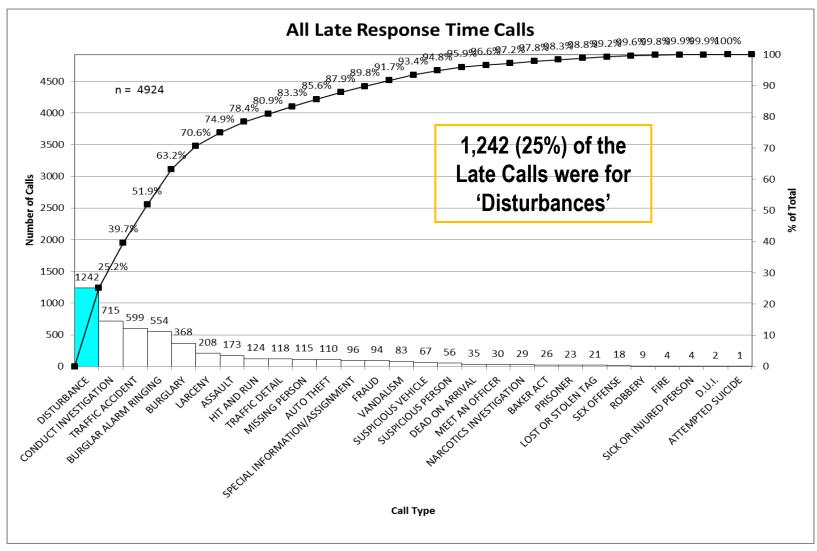


A blowup view of the same information (16,439 Routine Calls) clearly shows the number of Late Response Calls..



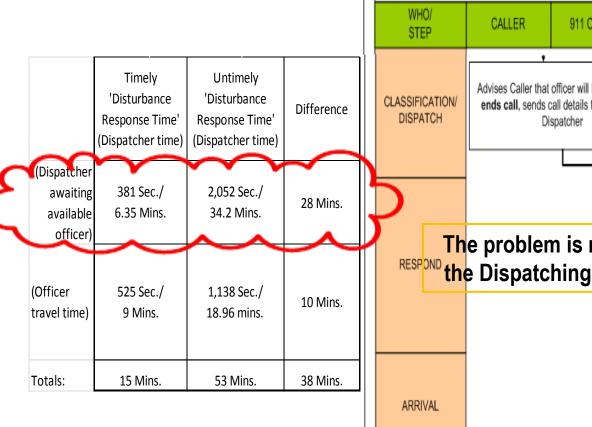


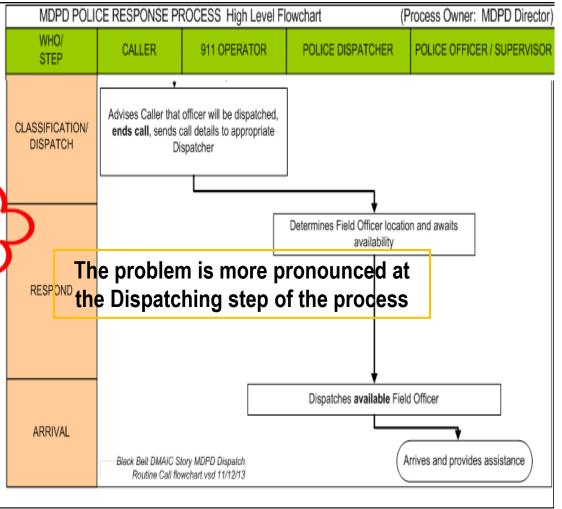
The team stratified the data many ways and found that, of the 4,924 Late Response Calls:



The team compared the Timely Response to 'Disturbance' Calls against the Late ones and





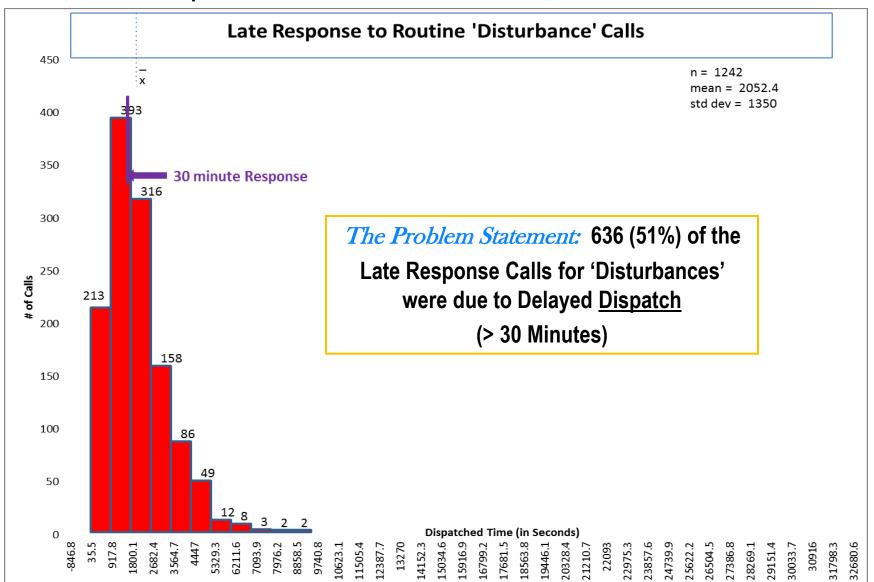


So the team looked more closely at the Late Response Calls to 'Disturbances' with a Late Dispatch (>30 minutes).





Of the 1,242 Late Response Calls to Routine 'Disturbances', the team identified:



Identify Potential Root Causes



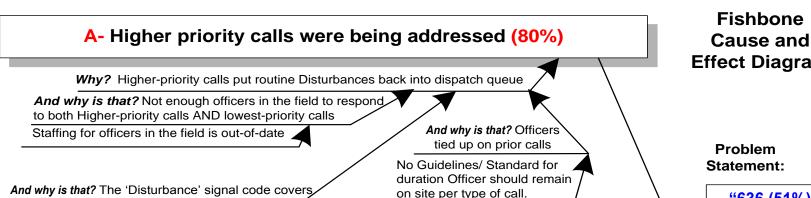
The team performed a Single Case Bore Analysis on a sample size of the collected data, to identify reasons for their Delayed Dispatch.

	Problem Statement: "636 (51%) of the Late R							_				due	to	Dela	yed	Dis	pato	ch (>	30	Min	utes)												
										Sam	pled 30	of the	e (636) Late	Respo	nseTin	ne for	Routin	e 'Disti	urbanc	e' Call	s for S	ervice	with L	ate Di	spatch								H
	Reasons or Factors (That possibly contributed to late dispatch time)	F 213080920	PD13081220	PD13081335	PD13081930£	PD1308202	PD130802283	PD130804285	PD1308082912	PD1308102945	PD130801-282	PD1308092032	PD13081120	PD130806205	PD1308022	PD130810262	PD1308112c	PD13080520	PD130807289	PD130809293	PD130813202	PD130818305	PD13081836	PD13080420	PD1308043C	PD130804255	PD13080125	PD1308022830	PD130804286-	PD130806280	PD130808202	Total	Percentage	25
	No First Responder available. Higher priority calls were being addressed, causing this one to weit		3	Χ	х	Χ		Х		X		х	Х	Х	Х			Х	х	х		Х	Χ	х	Χ	Х	Χ	х	х	х	х	24	80%	
	Sick/injured person' call was dispatched during this time, causing this one to wait.		X	X	X	X			Х																				х		X	8	27%	
	No 2nd Unit (Backup) available. Higher priority calls were being addressed, causing this one to wait.						x	Х			X				Х			Х			Х	Х								х		8	27%	
E	Shift change occurred during this call, causing call to wait.	х								X		X				X	X						X							X		7	23%	
	Violent 'domestic disturbance' call took priority.		X			X																									Х	3	10%	
	The District was short-staffed during shift.							X				Х																				2	7%	
	Short-staffed due to several officers in court.													Х	Х																	2	7%	
	Battery' call (2-32)			Х		Х																										2	7%	
	Short-staffed due to approved leave.															Х																1	3%	
	Traffic crash' call (3-17)					Χ																										1	3%	
	Supervisor handled call with NO backup since no responders available.														X																	1	3%	
	Officer Needs Assistance' call preceded.		Х																													1	3%	

*The team decided to address the 4th highest % reason instead of the 3rd because the 3rd is considered the same as the 1st (no responder available).

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Identify Potential Root Causes – fishbone.



Why: Split shifts, used to optimize coverage during peak times, sometimes isn't sufficient to cover calls during Shift Change.

different situations with different levels of priority,

Scheduling policy does not require reevaluating peak times periodically.

The 'Disturbance' signal code is too broad.

C- Shift change occurring, causing low priority call to wait. (23%)

Why? It is assumed to be a life-threatening call (and because police are medically trained as first responders and can often arrive quicker than Fire/Rescue, both Police and Fire are dually dispatched to a life-threatening call).

And why is that? Based on responses to standard calltaker questions, a determination of life-threatening is made.

And why is that? Protocol questions are inadequate for the Calltaker to easily/correctly determine severity of injury and thereby better screen call for proper dispatch.

Protocol for Calltakers addressing 'sick/injured person' call is poorly designed.

B- 'Sick/injured person' call was prioritized over regular 'Disturbance' call (27%)

Effect Diagram

"636 (51%) of the **Late Response** Calls for 'Disturbances' were due to **Delayed** Dispatch (> 30 Minutes)"





The team collected data to verify the root causes and found....

Root Cause Verification Matrix

Potential Root Cause	How Verified?	Root Cause or Symptom
A 'Disturbance' signal code is too broad.	Team determined that different disturbance types, (loud party, domestic dispute, public dispute) have different priority levels, but are all categorized as disturbances.	Root
Protocol for 'Sick/Injured Person' call type needs to be enhanced to better B capture facts to determine a "life threatening" sickness/injury before dispatching.	Team determined Communications Report shows S/I calls reported as routine, which may indicate police was not first responder/did not complete report (due to victim evaluation after arrival)/ was cancelled before arriving.	Root) Cause
Scheduling policy does not C require re-evaluating Peak Times periodically.	In discussions with police staff, Team Lead determined that not all districts consistently consider peak times when preparing shift bids.	Root Cause

...all three (3) were validated as root causes.



	Counterm	eas	sures Matrix		Rev	rised	2/20/14
				5=Ex 2=So 4=Ve 1=Lit	end: odera etrem omew	ately ely	
Problem Statement	Verified Root Causes		Countermeasures	Effectiveness	Feasibility	Overall	Take Action? Yes/No
"636 (51%)	A -'The 'Disturbance' signal code is too broad.	Α-	Separate out Loud Noise complaints from the 'Disturbance' Call type in order to track the impact of this type of call to the workload. Once known, develop more effective service delivery response for this type of call.	5	5	25	Y
Calls for	B – Protocol for Calltakers needs to be enhanced to help gather better facts to determine a "life threatening" sickness/injury before dispatching thereby avoiding dual dispatching.	В-	Add/Clarify Language and Train Call Operators to better determine the severity of Sick/Injured Person in order to avoid dual dispatching (Police & Fire) if the victim's injury is not life threatening. Dispatch police only if life threatening injury (blood "spurting") or "AED" required.	5	5	25	Υ
(> 30 Minutes)"	C - Review of Peak Times on Calls-for-Service is out of date.	C -	Require District Commanders to evaluate district peak times <i>periodically</i> , and then consider rebalancing manpower as the workload demands.	4	2	8	Y

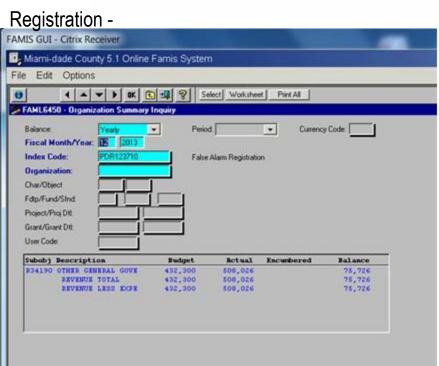
Other Ideas Considered:

Other Suggestions:					
	Leger 5=Ex 4=Ve	tremely ery	2=S	loderately omewhat Little or	Revised 3/13/14
Countermeasures	Effectiveness	Feasibility	Overall	Take Action? Yes/No	
Separate 'Conduct Investigation' signal code into other more specific codes by priority, in order to better track their occurrences.		5	25	Y	
Implement limitations on what types of investigations/signals require physical appearance by a police officer, requiring the others be reported online, in-person or via phone, to appropriate staff.	5	4	20	Y	
Revisit the Standard Operating Procedures and adjust the service delivery methods (up or down) based on minimum staffing levels.	5	1	5	N	(this could mean adjusting what an officer does on site (issue simple police report # with basic required fields vs. a full-blown report writing. Basically, develop short-cut procedures for times when we're short-staffed (without impairing the process.) Team feels doing things differently accross districts isn't feasible. Municipal SOPs possibly affected as well.
Limit the types of Burglar Alarm Ringing signals we respond to. No perimeter, motion, unmonitored calls without additional warranting circumstances. (see next slide for discussion)	5	1	5	N	Team felt b/cuz our ordinance requires registration registrants expect service.
Consider modifying Burglar Alarm Ordinance by increasing registration and/or annual renewal fee and restructuring fines schedule.	5	4	20	Y	
Dispatch only 1 unit for routine Burglar Alarm Ringing signals, with Backup only if necessary.	5	1	5	N	A back-up is always needed. It is better to have someone with you if needed.

Burglar Alarm Ringing:



Fines -



\$508,026 (\$25 registration each new alarm or renewal year) = *Over* 20,321 alarms registered annually.

FAMIS GUI - Citrix Receiver Mami-dade County 5.1 Online Famis System File Edit Options ◆ ★ ▼ ▶ BK € 및 Select Waksheet FAML6450 - Organization Summary Inquiry Balance: . Period: Currency Code: Fiscal Month/Year: Index Code: POR123720 False Alam Fines Organization Char/Object Fdtp/Fund/SInd Project/Proj Dtl. Grant/Grant Dtt. User Code: Subob) Description Budget Actual Encumbered Balance R34190 OTHER CENERAL GOVE 500 2,541 1,641 DEVENUE TOTAL 900 2,541 1,641

2,541

1,641

19

Less than 50 alarms pay a **fine** annually (have 4 or more false alarms annually.)

DEVENUE LESS EXPE

The team performed Barriers and Aids analysis on the selected Countermeasures.

	•	Barriers		Aids
Impact (H, M, L)		Forces Against Implementation		Forces For Implementation
н	A)	Resistance to institutional change	A1)	Could lead to revised SOPs (priority level change),resulting in better response time overall.
	~)	(Supported by Aids A1 and A2)	A2)	Mngt. very supportive of team's effort to find efficiencies.
Н	В)	Protocol may be nationally regulated. (Supported by Aid B)	В)	Screening procedure already in place, albeit weak.
Н	C)	Concerns from mid-management regarding timeliness of trend data. (Supported by Aid C)	C)	Needed report currently available, and some districts already do this.

The team next sought to incorporate this analysis into their Action Plan.

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Develop and Implement Action Plan



The team implemented an Action Plan for their Countermeasures.

WHAT: Implement countermeasures to Increase the % of Time Routine Calls are Responded to within 30 Minutes.

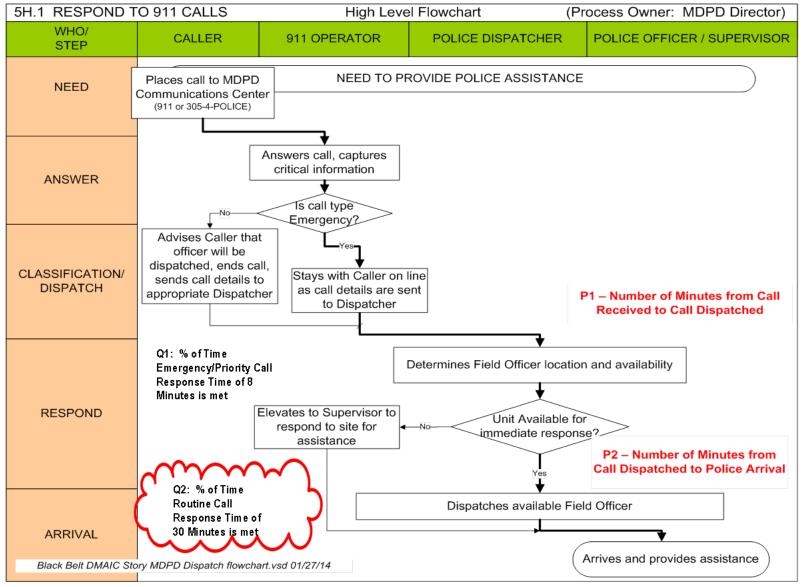
VVIT	AT: Implement countermeasures to Increase the % of Time Rou	une Calls	are responded to within 30 minutes.											
	ном	WHO*	Mar	Apr	May	June	20 [.] July	14 Aug	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
A	Separate out Loud Noise complaints from the 'Disturbance' call type, in order to track the impact to the workload. Develop a more effective service delivery response for this type of call.	MDPD												
01	Separate 'Conduct investigation' signal code into other more specific codes by priority, in order to better track their occurrences.	MDPD					-	: 1	end: = Actu	1				
O2	Implement limitations on what types of Investigations/signals require physical appearance by a police officer, requiring the others be reported online, in-person or via phone, to appropriate staff.	MDPD												
В	Add/Clarify Language and Train Call Takers to better identify the severity of Sick/injured Person prior to dual dispatching (police and fire) call.	MDPD												
С	Require (Implement) District Commanders to evaluate district peak times periodically, and consider rebalancing manpower as the workload demands.	Director Patterson					***************************************							
О3	Pursue modifying Burglar Alarm Ordinance by increasing registration and/or annual renewal fee and restructuring fines schedule.	MDPD]							
1	Train Police Officers and Call Takers in procedural changes resulting from 'Disturbance' review above (Countermeasures A & O1).	MDPD												
2	Implement Countermeasures A and B.	MDPD												
3	Review results of Countermeasures A, O1 & B and Adjust as needed.	BBTeam/ MDPD												
4	Incorporate final Countermeasures into ongoing operations.	MDPD												
5	Develop Resource Staffing/Balancing model.	OMB/MDPD							AT		<u></u>	21		

Last edited 3/20/14.

Define Measure Analyze Improve Control

Standardize Countermeasures

The team included the proposed Flowchart in their Process Control System.



Standardize Countermeasures

and completed a Process Control System (PCS) Form.

	P	roce	ss C	ontrol Syst	em							
	Name: Increase % of Time se Time of 30 Minutes is met	Routine	e Call	Process Owner:	Miami-Da	ade Police I	Department					
	Process Customer: Miami-Dade County											
	Residents Routine Calls are Responded to within 30 Mins.											
Process	Purpose: Improve Respo	nse Tin	ne	Current Sigma Le		TBD						
Outcome Indicators: Q1, Q2												
Process and Quality Indicators Checking / Indicator Monitoring Contingency Plans /												
	Process Indicators And	Control Limits	D	ata to Collect	Timeframe (Frequency)	Responsibilit y						
	Quality Indicators	Specs/ Targets		is Checking Item icator Calculation	When to Collect Data?	Who will Check?	Exceptions • Procedure References					
P1	Number of Minutes from Routine Call Intake to Call Dispatched	1 Min.		oatch[ed] Time' - nt Datetime' -	Monthly	Admin.	Discuss situation to determine reason for shortfall & action plan.					
P2	Number of Minutes from Routine Call Dispatched to Officer Arrival	15 Mins.		val Datetime' - 'Call [ed] Time'	Monthly	Admin.	Discuss situation to determine reason for shortfall & action plan					
Q1	% of Time Emergency Call Response Time of 8 Mins. is met	Calls' / '# Emerger	cy/Priority Calls with e Time Less than or	Qtly.	Admin.	Review with district supv. to determine action plan.						
Q2 Approved	% of Time Routine Call Response Time of 30 Mins. is met	78%	Routine (tine Calls' / '# of Calls with Response s than or equal to	Qtly.	Admin.	Review with district supv. to determine action plan.					

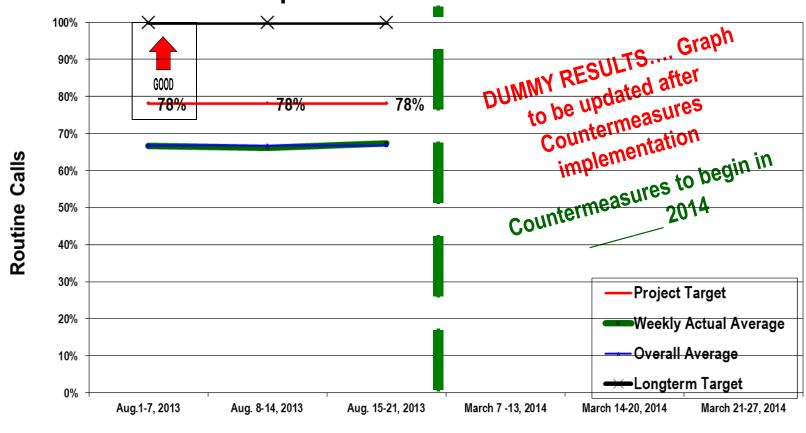
Approved: Date:

Rev #



The team will continue to track indicator data and then review countermeasure results.

Q2 - % of Time **Routine Call Response Time is within 30-Minutes**



Weeks





Lessons Learned

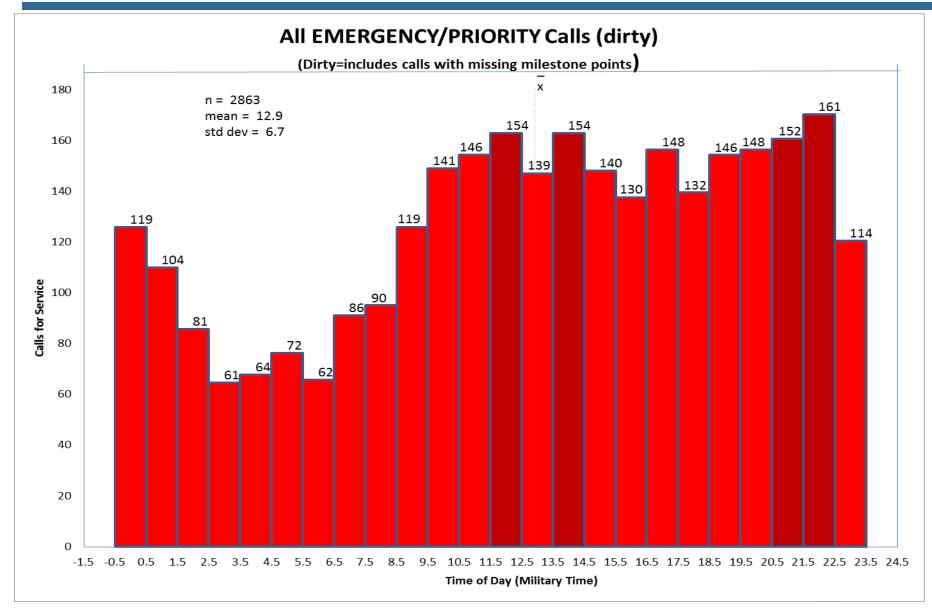
- 1) Data collection is crucial to good problem solving. Consider capturing whether First Responder OR Backup Unit was not available (so countermeasures could address a fix for it).
- 2) Data stratification was very important as it points the team to areas of <u>highest</u> impact.
- 3) Root cause identification is essential in order to ensure countermeasures will affect/improve performance
- 4) Creative Thinking techniques were valuable in identifying countermeasures for the team to evaluate.
- 5) When evaluating countermeasures, the most effective is not always the best countermeasure since feasibility must also be considered.

Next Steps

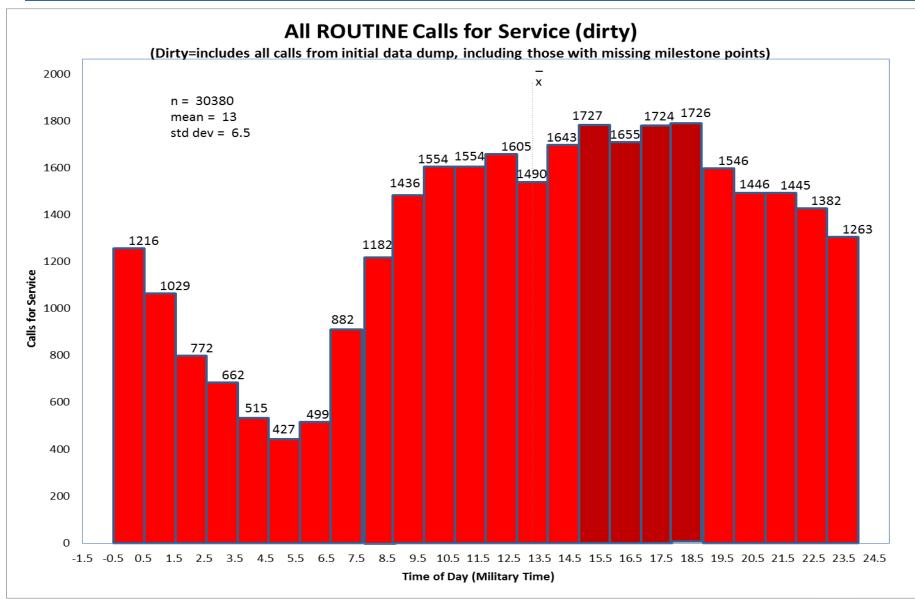
- Monitor implementation Schedule of Countermeasures
- Monitor Routine Response Time monthly to ensure Countermeasures are working positively

APPENDICES:





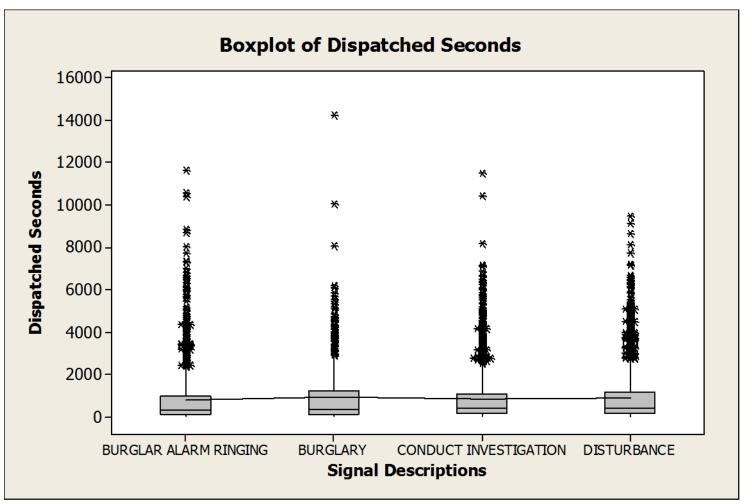






Root Cause Verification

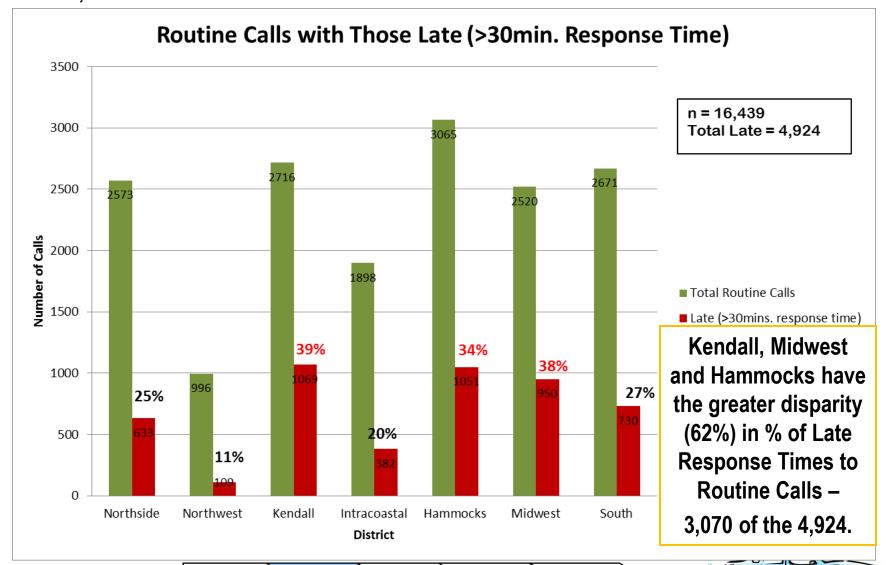
A statistical test performed shows that more Signal Types have delayed dispatch times.



This indicates that although Disturbances have the most number of delayed dispatches, the problem extends beyond just this type of Service Call.

Define

The team compared call volume to # of late responses, to identify which Districts were affected, and found:



Measure Analyze Improve Control